FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS

AU181859 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA) -- On the occasion of the national day of Afghanistan -- the day of the restoration of that country's independence -- Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Grisha Filipov have sent a telegram of greetings to Mr Babrak Karmal and Mr Soltan Ali Keshtmand.

"Under the leadership of their vanguard -- the People's Democratic Party -- the people of Afghanistan has made considerable successes in the strengthening and extending and the historic achievements of the revolution. The Bulgarian people fully backs up their struggle against the counterrevolution and firmly condemns the underclared war waged by the imperialists, the hegemonists and the reactionary forces against the Democratic Republic of Aghanistan," the telegram reads in part.

In it high assessment is given to the friendship and multilateral cooperation between BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, between the two countries and the two peoples which are in the interest not only to Bulgaria and Afghanistan but also to peace and security in the world.

FORMER POLITIBURO MEMBER TAKOV AT RECEPTION

AU190720 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] On 17 August Yoost Olivier Rotty, Indonesian ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception in Sofia on his country's national holiday.

The reception was attended by Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, National Assembly deputy chairman, and other officials.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also attended the reception, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET AFGHANS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD181816 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal government premier, have sent a telegram of congratulations to the highest Afghan representatives, Babrak Karmal and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, on the 63d anniversary of the proclamation of Afghanistan's independence.

The telegram addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, and to Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says: The Afghan people, through its long and courageous struggle against foreign colonizers, won national independence in 1919. However, only the April Revolution in 1978, and in particular its new phase, has opened up for the Afghan people the way to a happy future based on social justice and progress.

In Czechoslovakia, the telegram goes on, we appreciate the results achieved through the decisive efforts the people of your country under the leadership of the PDPA with the international assistance of the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community and progressive forces the world over in building a new society in your country and in upholding the gains of the revolution against attacks by internal and foreign reaction. We also value the significant contribution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to the common struggle of the progressive forces of the world for peace and freedom of nations.

We note with pleasure, the telegram from comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal concludes, that the traditional Czechslovak-Afghan friendship relations are constantly gaining in depth and strength and we are convinced that they will continue to develop successfully. The CPCZ and our entire people will continue to stand firmly at the side of the revolutionary forces of Afghanistan in their just struggle and will continue to support the endeavors of the DRA Government to develop relations of peaceful cooperation with all states in the area.

OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S., CHINA ALLIANCE STRATEGIES

AU180985 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Alexander Vajda, Klement Gottwald Military Political Academy: "Problems of Sino-American Alliance; The 'Chinese Card' in Imperialism's Strategy"; captialized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] China's role in the strategy of imperialism was clearly expressed in the U.S. administration's concept of willingness to develop military-political relations with China "only if they (that is, the Chinese leaders) play the role of a counterbalance to the Russians and if their relationship toward the Soviet Union is such that they regard it as a worse enemy than the United States. Then the Chinese can inspire greater trust in the West, and this will enable them to acquire a maximum of the 'sensitive' military technology which they need."

It is obvious that imperialism's efforts for an alliance with Maoist China are neither selfless, nor are they without problems and conflicts. The latter have so far been tempered by the "geopolitical element," that is, by the common interests of the fight against socialism. The hegemonist nature of the Maoist policy logically takes into account, and will be increasingly taking into accoutt, the interests of the United States and the West; and this will present increasing problems and conflicts in their relations.

NATURALLY, IT WOULD BE WRONG TO OVERESTIMATE CHINA'S PRESENT POSSIBILITIES; BUT IT WOULD BE A STILL GREATER MISTAKE TO UNDERESTIMATE ITS POSSIBILITIES TODAY. The Maoists' policy is dangerous for peace and requires vigilance and watchfulness. There is no lack of good will and effort on the part of the USSR, CSSR and other fraternal countries of the socialist community to improve relations with the PRC. But their willingness and efforts encounter only scant understanding and follow-up in the hostile policy of the Beijing leadership. As L.I. Brezhnev expressed in his speech in March 1982 in Tashkent, the Beijing leadership did not accept the hand offered them as a gesture of friendship, although the interests of peace in the world and the interests of the Chinese people demand it.

Recently it has been apparent that the Chinese leadership has been striving to expand economic, cultural, sports and other relations with the countries of the socialist community. But in the background we can still see the effort to pursue a so-called "differentiated policy" with regard to the individual socialist countries -- the effort to disrupt their unity. Naturally this cannot lead to a return to the path of friendship and cooperation.

The fight against the ideology and policy of Maoism has lost none of its topicality.

STROUGAL ATTENDS MEETING FOR TEACHERS OF RUSSIAN

LD182022 PRAGUE CTK in English 1907 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Prague, [no date as received] -- The Czechoslovak Government organized Wednesday night a friendly meeting on the occasion of the fifth congress of Russian language and Russian and Soviet literature teachers.

Present were Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other top officials of the party, and representatives of Czechoslovak political, public cultural, and scientific life, including Vaclav David, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society.

The guests also included Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin.

Earlier in the day, the congress continued with further deliberations in 11 sections. The participants discussed ways to improve the method of the teaching of Russian at schools, and problems of the studies of Russian and Soviet literature. They devoted great attention to possibilities of promulgating the Russian language.

BRIEFS

AUTOMOBILE SALES LAGGING -- As of 16 August, the Czech and Slovak state savings banks will fully finance -- without deposit -- the purchases of all 1982 models of Skoda automobiles manufactured in 1981. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 14 Aug 82 p 1 AU]

GDR AWARD — Ingeborg Koenig, counsellor of the GDR Embassy in Czechoslovakia, presented the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold to Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Prague today. It was conferred on him by the GDR State Council on the occasion of his 60th birthday for services to strengthening friendship and developing all round cooperation between both countries. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 13 Aug 82 LD]

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO DRA'S KARMAL

LD182234 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent fraternal greetings to the Revolutionary Council and the people of Afghanistan on their national holiday. In the telegram of congratulations to Babrak Karmal, Erich Honecker pays tribute to the triumph of the April Revolution as the decisive precondition for overcoming social backwardness and constructing a progressive social system. The people of the GDR are following this struggle with great sympathy. The message pays tribute to both sides' fraternal relations which have deepened quickly particularly since the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

ARAB LEADER PRAISES GDR'S 'CONSTANT SOLIDARITY'

AU190944 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Tunis (ADN) -- Chadli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League, has received Helmut Guerke, GDR ambassador to Tunisia. At the friendly meeting the ambassador reported on the attitude of the GDR toward the barbarous aggression of Israel against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples. Chadli Klibi expressed the deep gratitude of the Arab League for the constant solidarity of the GDR.

STOPH, SOVIET MINISTER VIEW COOPERATION

LD182236 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had a meeting today in Berlin with the Soviet minister of power engineering, Viktor Krotov, who is in the GDR for discussions on specialization and cooperation affairs. The two sides paid tribute to the results of the recent meeting in the Crimea between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker and affirmed the statement that economic cooperation has reliably developed and will further deepen through increased joint efforts in science and technology. Willi Stoph assessed highly the performance of Soviet power engineering which through its quality on-schedule deliveries is an outstanding help in ensuring stable GDR energy supplies.

Minister Krotov was satisfied with the agreements concluded during his stay. Accelerated development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation helped thwart the United States's embargo policy.

W. BERLINERS HELD; SUSPECTED OF SPYING FOR U.S.

AU190945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- GDR security organs have detained the Berlin (West) residents Bernd and Monika A. on strong suspicion of espionage on behalf of a U.S. secret service. In accordance with their instructions they misused the GDR transit routes for their crimes. Comprehensive evidence was procured. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued.

LEADERS GREET KARMAL ON AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD182002 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 18 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, cabled greetings to Babrak Karmal, secretary-general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Afghan Democratic Republic, on the 63rd anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan.

GYORGY ACZEL ADDRESSES KECSKEMET RALLY

LD182352 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Unidentified correspondent report]

[Excerpts] Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, made a speech at the unveiling of the Szechenyi Statue here in Kecskemet. A stone table contains a bronze map of historical Hungary; above it towers the figure of Istvan Szechenyi. He rests his hands on the map. One could interpret this statue by Istvan Kiss as depicting the outstanding thinker and politician of the 19th century, Szechenyi, holding his protective arms over the map of the homeland. The statue was unveiled this afternoon. Those present at the ceremony included Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretary, leaders of the National Council of Patriotic People's Front [PPF], prominent citizens of Basc-Kiskun and Kecskemet and representatives of the workers and peasants of the county. After the national anthem was played, Mihaly Mezo, the chairman of Kecskemet city council, made a speech of welcome and then Laszlo S. Hegedues, secretary of the PPF National Council unveiled the statue. At the rally which followed, the speaker was Gyorgy Aczel, who said, among other things, the following:

[Begin recording] When unveiling the statue of Istvan Szechenyi, the present generation salutes that great figure of our history, the great political thinker of the age of reform of the Hungarian nation.

One thing is certain: If we react wisely to the most recent challenges of history, if we note that we can only go forward from the situation of difficulty, in the end this test will benefit us. As Szechenyi once said: We must make a move in any case so let us go forward. We must first and foremost improve the precision, order, discipline and organization of our work. We must raise the standard of production to a higher level and also, to a much higher level, the culture of human relations. We must be more thrifty with our resources, more rational in organizing our lives, we must create conditions in which talented people can develop more freely and which more rapidly make the fruits of creativity accessible to the public. Today, when we cannot attain development with the easier methods which we were accustomed to earlier, with great investments, the seemingly unlimited expansion of productive resources or with the help of external resources, we are forced go give prominence to the most valuable aspect of our socialist identity, creativity, culture, and this is the only correct and feasible answer to the challenge of history.

If we successfully provide this answer, we can step forward with our heads high, aware that we have overcome the last remnants of our many centuries-old historical backwardness and have created a socialist society which is competitive not only in the economic sphere but which is also more humane, more suitable for human beings, which provides a more meaningful life than any other social system.

Dear friends, in order to play our part in the present world which is full of dangers, the greatest foundation is provided by the general national accord which has been developed by the policy pursued by the MSZMP over the past quarter of a century.

The most important condition for this is the confidence which encourages us to discuss frankly even the most difficult truths, because we are convinced that the people who profess socialism, the people who are acquainted with the problems, are capable of overcoming even a situation which is more difficult than the one before.

There is no doubt that further renewal is needed. We must carry out our determined goals and we must achieve them, more rapidly, more decisively, even accepting the unavoidable conflicts. We are familiar with our tasks. We must do our best and stabilize the external and internal equilibrium of our people's economy.

At the same time our living standards must be maintained. And the difficulty of the task is precisely that the two things have to be accomplished together. Balance has to be created in such a way that the results we have achieved up till now do not have to be given up; and, no matter what obligations, embargoes, credit curbs, affect us at the moment, we cannot refuse to create the tasks of the long-term development of our economy, the solid foundation of a later, more rapid, growth of socialist prosperity. For this we must not only work more and better, but also we must work in a different way. A brave, independent analysis of the situation, readiness for initiative and action must become a general requirement. We must value quality, the quality of work, of human conduct, of human relations. Today the more rational, professional service of public well-being is a principal political requirement in the activity of individuals, of communities, of state and social organs, as is the ability for renewal and a brave, and at the same time well thought out willingness for enterprise. The possibility for action and development has to be given to every enterprising manager and employee, to every person, every socialist undertaking and everyone who has an idea that can be realized and that can be useful to the community, to everybody who considers the production of a more economic product to be a target, or the more effective, economical operation of an existing installation by a few percent, a more successful pedagogical procedure, a smoother management of affairs, the fulfillment of a better supply. For this one does not only accept an obligation to think and act, but one is also willing to accept a risk for what is new.

My dear friends, in our development, in the performance of the present-day tasks, what we call the human factor is of decisive significance. Culture, education, the achievements of science have an increasing role. The role of our socialist intelligentsia, which carries and disseminates our culture, is also growing. Not only do we believe, as Szechenyi did, in the perfectability of mankind, but we do, and must do, ever more to ensure that there should really be a multitude of cultured people who take part in public affairs, who are able to orientate themselves, who are capable and have good professional knowledge. And in Kecskemet, where you do so much for the beautiful, realizable, dream of Kodaly, for the people who sing, for the love of the arts, here also we affirm that in socialism the arts have a role that cannot be replaced by anything else, in making people's lives richer, more beautiful.

When, using a current expression, we speak about the significance of the human factor, we think at one and the same time of professional knowledge, experience, general education, valuable personal qualities, the moral values of socialist conduct, and in this field we have the greatest reserves and possibilities. [end recording]

SARLOS SPEAKS AT CONSTITUTION DAY RALLY

LD182350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Exceprts] In Mohacs, the speaker at the rally [to mark Constitution Day] was Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

From 5 o'clock in the afternoon promenade music on the open-air stage of the Bartok Culture Center in Mohacs greeted those arriving at the festive rally. As well as county and city party and state leaders, Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member and deputy member of the Council of Ministers, was seated on the stage for the rally to mark 20 August.

Following the anthem, Janos Borsos, first secretary of the Mohacs City MSZMP Committee and chairman of the group of deputies from Baranya County, greeted those who had gathered. Istvan Sarlos then stepped up to the microphone.

[Begin recording] During the past centuries, in every historical period, it was necessary to defend our freedom and independence in difficult times, fraught with danger. But we can proudly look at these several centuries. In every period we had numerous citizens who, took up weapons or, lacking these, hoes and scythes in order to defend and recover the independence and freedom of the country. In every period there have been people who understood the thoughts of Bessenyei, Koelcsey, Potoefi and Tancsis. Understanding these thoughts, they were ready to take a stand for them in the political arena, to follow new ideals and to endeavor to realize these new ideals. We learned to respect freedom and human equality from them. In their writings, which reach to the present, they speak to us about loving our homeland and about being proud to be Hungarians. However, we also have inherited from them our conviction that the Hungarians and non-Hungarians living in our country have common pleasures and goals and they have common sorrows too.

The twentieth century has stepped into the arena of public life with a rich heritage. If we connect this heritage to our progressive socialist ideals, then truly we are and will be loyal and good representatives of socialism itself and of Hungary which is building, forming and realizing socialism. It is not an easy thing to connect the progressive traditions of the past together with our frame of reference. Nevertheless, in 1945 we undertook this task and I believe that we have accomplished it satisfactorily to the use and benefit of everyone.

The acceptance of our history, the continuation of the good points of the past, the drawing of the lessons with reference to today and tomorrow are our common obligation. There are still many things to do in this regard but we must go about the matter to the end in order for us to make our national self-esteem general, in order for us to be able to increase the readiness necessary for the formation of socialism.

Our country now has more than 10.5 million inhabitants. It is the interests of so many people that we should pass the test in the world, that our citizens should form a harmonious unity and live in a harmonious community. But this is the interest of every other people which in accordance with our desires wants to live in freedom, security and increasing prosperity. If the interest of the peoples is common then we do well if we extend a friendly hand toward every people, if we offer a good partner-relationship to every government in terms of multilateral economic, cultural, political and diplomatic relations and equality and with the intent that by exchanging experiences we should mutually help one another. We also must be well aware that all those who endeavor for such relations must put many things onto the table of humanity. We, the citizens of Hungary, which is building socialism, can calmly state: In the historical past we often have proved that we have a place, as Petoefi said, on the theater of history and, continuing his words, ours has not been the smallest role. Neither is it now.

The successes of nearly 4 decades which have passed since liberation prove that we have been and are able to take advantage of freedom. Our place in the world and our role in international life in every regard are more outstanding than ever. Our partners in and outside Europe all know that our country is no longer identical with that before 1945. Its people live better and more freely than at any other time. Our successes are known to those who, to put it mildly, do not care for us because of our ideology, our social relations and our socialist nature. But they, too, are well aware that we always satisfy our undertaken obligations. They know well that with every step of ours we strengthen our friendship with the countries which, like our country, are building socialism. They experience day after day the fact that we are supporters of every national endeavor, whose goal in any corner of the world is to ensure freedom and independence for the various peoples. [end recording]

SZCZECIN SHIPYARD WORKERS MARK STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

LD181658 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Today is the second anniversary of the proclamation of a sit-in strike at the Warski shipyard in Szczecin and (?other) Szczecin factories, which led to the signing of an agreement on 13 August 1980 between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee. One of the workers' demands was for a memorial plaque to be mounted at the shipyard's main gate in honor of those who fell in December 1970.

Today, at about 1100 hours, shipyard workers laid bunches of flowers at that plaque. The ceremony took place in an atmosphere of calm and concentration.

Gathering Denounced

LD181848 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Communique of the Szczecin Voivodship Defense Committee]

[Text] For some time the extremist activists of the suspended Solidarity, under the pretext of commemorating the anniversary of August of 1980, have been undertaking actions to incite the work force of the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin to organize a demonstration which is contrary to the law and to labor discipline. The instigators have failed to organize a broader demonstration. On 18 August only a part of the work force yielded to the incitement and went outside of the shipyard to the memorial plaque placed at the main gate. After a dozen or so minutes the participants of the illegal gathering returned to work. There were no incidents. Work in the shipyard on the second shift went on without disturbances.

The organizers of the incident, which could have sparked unrest [niepokoj], and those who have infringed work discipline will face penal, administrative and service consequences.

Work continued normally in remaining enterprises and institutions in Szczecin.

WARSAW COURT SENTENCES 16 AUGUST 'TROUBLEMAKERS'

LD182000 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Misdemeanor Court of the Warsaw Center District is one of the places where today the finale took place of the troublemaking in Warsaw on 16 August.

At the time the Citizens' Militia detained 22 of the most aggressive persons. Now, when we see some of them, they no longer look either militant or menacing. Yet not so long ago -- a mere few days ago -- [word indistinct] they were strong and bold and attacked the militia with passion. They were struggling with the regime. With enthusiasm they rejected the words freedom and Poland in all their grammatical cases.

Of the 22 persons who stood today before the Misdemeanor Court of the Warsaw Center District, only 4 were acquited. Eighteen persons were sentenced to fines ranging from Z6,000 to Z15,000.

TWO FORMER INTERNEES ARRESTED 16 AUGUST

LD181830 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] As has already been reported, in recent days in several Polish towns attempts have been made to provoke street incidents. One of them was made on 13 August in Gorzow Wielkopolski by two former activists of NSZZ Solidarity who were freed from internment in June 1982: Jerzy Glincewicz, a former full-time employee of the union's Regional Board in Gorzow, and Jozef Szopa, a former member of the Chemitex-Stilon factory commission.

They called on people leaving a mass in one of the churches to engage in a breach of public law and order, shouting provocative slogans. Their undertaking did not receive support. The perpetrators of the provocation were taken into custody and were arrested on the 16th of this month. An investigation is underway.

ZYCIE WARSAWY COMMENTS ON 13 AUG STREET RIOTS

AU181302 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSAWY in Polish 16 Aug 82 pp 1,2

[Commentary signed "(Kasp)": "August Facts and Thoughts"]

[Text] Whoever saw the street incidents in Warsaw on 13 August noticed that they were of a very limited social range. What he saw were rather isolated concourses of people and small incidents, which turned into riots necessitating the intervention of the law-keeping forces when repeated appeals for dispersal had failed. Reports from a number of other cities are similar, as attested to by figures: It is estimated that about 5,000 people took part in street incidents throughout the country and about 200 of the most agressive persons were arrested (but not all of them were detained). In Gdansk and Warsaw two persons each were injured, but not seriously.

Since the extent of these street incidents and the general interest in them were so negligible, why was it necessary to use force to disperse such gatherings of people? It seems that the authorities did not want to either exaggerate their evaluation of the events nor make light of them. Such demonstrations involving street riots may stimulate one's fear for security and upset the process of stabilization. Larger demonstrations and their unrestrained development, which involves inevitable interventions by the Citizens' Militia and all their repercussions among the public, would be tantamount to negating the norms and aims of martial law and to delaying the officially announced abolition of this imposed and troublesome measure.

However, such are the intentions of the sponsors of the riots, who are active in Poland and abroad, from where radio stations beam ready programs for street incidents almost hourly. If one calmly examines the connection of such programs with specific dates and events, one cannot help noting that in the Poland of martial law the attempts to organize such demonstrations occur almost immediately after the authorities have decided to abolish more of the rigors introduced on 13 December 1981. One such decision concerned the recent release of a large number of persons. The stand of the authorities and the country's general situation enable many extremists to come into the open and cut themselves off from the underground opposition.

Such facts disturb the most ferocious extremists, who continue to refuse to come to terms with anything and who are trying to counter the progressive disruption of their community. That is why they are changing their tactics. Last May they found out that their appeals for a general strike made little or no impression on the workers class in large industrial areas, whose attitude determines the country's political and economic future. This month they banked on the street mob, which it is easy to incite with demagogic slogans, especially when patriotic and religious symbols are used. Even a casual quarrel or fight can produce incalculable consequences if someone wants to use such quarrels for his own ends. This is how things are worldwide.

In our country the dangers reinforced by political factors are a hundredfold greater, however, and this is why the authorities want to defuse them before they spill over to the streets and occasion the intervention of the law-keeping forces, which by the nature of things is not a pleasant thing. For many months talks have been going on in many communities, especially in large enterprises, to explain the situation and to induce people to abandon antistate activities. This is not accompanied by repression because the point is to find a common language, to represent the situation as it really is and to disclose the facts that show that the so-called conspiracy is actually a dangerous game played by hotheads and that everyone knows its "secrets."

It is important to remind all and sundry that the official evaluation of August 1980 as a justified protest by workers has not changed. The authorities have implemented wherever possible the obligations resulting from the August accords. Despite the intentions of the authorities, the process of social and economic renewal is being delayed by the fact that various levels of administration are relapsing into their arrogance, their (?authoritarian) demonstrative approach, desire to take advantage of martial law in order to maintain the old relationships and methods and unwillingness to promote economic reform and workers self-management bodies. It is impossible to effectively eliminate such phenomena overnight. What is needed is patient and sustained efforts to transform the awareness of many people, of whom those who are unable to change their attitudes will have to go, no matter what position they hold. This is the background of many present organizational and control activities in the interest of all our people.

Nothing crucial about the workers' protest in August 1980 will be forgotten. The implementation of the lessons gained from this protest cannot always be rapid enough, but we must bear in mind that all street riots just hinder and delay the realization of our common aspirations and hopes.

NEW PILA VOIVODA APPOINTMENT REPORTED 18 AUGUST

LD182024 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, after consulting the opinion of the Pila Voivodship People's Council, has appointed Magister Bogdan Demarek to the post of Pila voivoda.

RAKOWSKI MEETS WORKERS; DISCUSSES TU FUTURE

LD182120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski stayed in Sieradz Voivodship today. At Sieradz and Zdunska Wola he met representatives of work forces from smaller enterprises. Among the matters discussed were problems connected with the future and the shape of trade unions as well as other sociopolitical issues. The deputy premier also answered numerous questions concerning the issue of self-management, the political situation among the Polish intelligtnesia, state-church relations, and also the work and activity of the government.

Deputy Premier Rakowski also heard many critical remarks concerning social parasitism. Problems connected with the movement of national rebirth were discussed with great commitment.

TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA INTERVIEWS CZYREK 20 JULY

PM181603 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 20 Jul 82 p 3

[Interview with the then Polish foreign minister, Jozef Czyrek by Karol Herbst of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA -- Date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] We have come to you, comrade, with a request for an interview on the crucial problems of Polish foreign policy on the eve of the celebration of the rebirth [22 July 1944]. In the course of the 38 years of the existence of People's Poland the fundamental principles of our state's foreign policy have remained firm and unchanged. Their cornerstone is the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Would you like to characterize the new elements in our relations with the socialist states, particularly those elements which emerged after 13 December 1981?

[Answer] You are right. Our friendship and alliance with the USSR and with all countries of the socialist community, together with our common striving for peace, have been and will remain the foundations of our foreign policy.

At the source of those lasting principles of our policy was the thought of the Polish communists, formulated in the Polish Workers party [PPR] declaration "What We Are Fighting For" of 1943, and developed 38 years ago in the programmatic document of our people's state, the manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation. The fundamental significance of our friendship with the Soviet Union, the lasting and stable [niekoniunkturalny] character of the friendly cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union -- based on communion of class and idea -- have found full confirmation during the hard test which our country has recently had to face. Our friendly relations with the USSR and the firm place Poland holds in the political and defensive system of the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA are not only a reliable guarantee of Poland's independence, sovereignty and security from the political and strategic viewpoint but also form the principal foundation of our economic indepencence and security.

The strengthening and development of Polish-Soviet cooperation today form decisive factors both in the security and inviolability of our borders and in the restoration of Poland's position and credibility in the international arena. With the international situation becoming more and more aggravated as a result of the aggressive policies of imperialism, the awareness of having a reliable ally and partner in the USSR enables us to take an active part in the struggle for Poland's proper place in the international community.

In putting up a determined resistance against the attempts to interfere in our internal affairs, together with our allies we oppose both the efforts aiming at altering the balance of power to the West's advantage and the desire to disrupt Europe's postwar order.

An intensification of economic cooperation with the USSR is one of the conditions for overcoming the crisis, for making our economy independent of the capitalist countries and for continuing Poland's normal socioeconomic development. An incentive for the intensification and extension of this cooperation was provided by the visit to the Soviet Union in March this year of the party and state delegation headed by Comrade Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Once again did the old saying prove true: A friend in need is a friend indeed. The fruits of that visit are already becoming apparent and tengible. Soviet consignments of fuels, raw materials and other industrial materials allow us to maintain production in the basic sectors of our industry and are thus of enormous importance to Poland.

Of extemely great significance also were the visits of the Polish party and state delegation to the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. These were the first top-level political contacts between Poland and the remaining Warsaw Pact members in the new circumstances following the introduction of martial law in our country. They made possible an evaluation of the state of the existing relations within the group, and the definition of medium-term tasks as well as long-term objectives in the development of cooperation in all spheres. Interparty cooperation is developing especially well: this is essential to the development of overall cooperation in all other spheres.

Our socialist partners accepted with full understanding the independent decision of the Polish authorities to introduce martial law. They gave support to our endeavors aimed at normalizing the sociopolitical situation in the country, overcoming the crisis and providing favorable conditions for Poland's further socialist development. Moreover, despite thier own difficult [nielatwa] economic situation they gave us immediate aid (in most cases, free of charge) and undertook positive action to assist the solution of our difficult economic problems. Further still, they offered us firm political support in the international arena by countering the pressures, the political and propaganda attacks and the economic restrictions directed against Poland and the USSR by the NATO states, and in particular by the U.S. administration.

Of great importance was the 36th CEMA session. Its resolutions will be instrumental in continuing the ever-closer cooperation among its member states, deepening socialist economic integration and strengthening the production, scientific and technical, and trade ties among our countries.

The CEMA session's resolutions constitute a considerable support in the task of overcoming Poland's economic crisis. The session confirmed the earlier decisions accepted at the 102d meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee in Moscow on the continuation of extensive assistance on the part of the socialist countries in overcoming Poland's economic difficulties, in restoring normal production processes and in providing conditions for Poland's further socialist development.

In taking stock of the development of relations with the socialist countries since 13 December 1982 we can state that as a result of our actions and of the efforts undertaken within the country and aimed at stabilizing the sociopolitical situation and overcoming the crisis symptoms in the economy Poland's position has in principle been restored, as has its credibility as a partner, as a firm and unbreakable link in the community of socialist states. A favorable climate has been created for the reconstruction and further development of mutual relations in all spheres.

[Question] The alliance and friendship with the USSR and with the other socialist states constitute a guarantee of our country's external security. This is of fundamental significance, particularly at a time of an aggravation of the international situation which has become a threat to peace. What are the sources of this threat? It seems that a large section of our society is not fully aware of this threat. What -- according to you -- are the reasons for it?

[Answer] Indeed we are today faced with a serious escalation of the threat to European and world peace. The source of this threat lies in the very nature of imperialism, in its egotistic class interests, in all its aggressiveness and insistence on armaments. These are strong words, but they are true.

The main source of the dangerous evolution of the international situation is the reorientation of U.S. policy toward confrontation and cold war. The imperialist and militarist circles are openly trying to shift the existing balance of power to their advantage: This would enable them to pursue their policy toward the USSR and the socialist states from a position of strength. A concept has emerged in the United States of a limited nuclear war in Europe, along with the attempts to realize NATO's 1979 decision to install about 600 units of new types of nuclear missiles in West Europe. This would upset the balance of power not only in Europe but also on a global scale. The increased danger would also threaten Poland and the other socialist countries.

Is it true that our society is not -- as you maintain -- aware of this danger? My meetings and contacts with people do not leave me with this impression. On the contrary, I believe that in our society we are all fully aware of the reality of the danger. I think that the population's calm reaction to the information about the threat to peace is not a result of the fact that people underestimate the gravity of the situation but arises from a realistic appraisal of and faith in the power of all peace-loving forces in the world, the might of the USSR, the cohesion within the socialist community, the activity of realistically minded Western forces and the mass following for and widespread appeal of the new antinuclear and antiarmament movements. After all, all this points to the existence of real opportunities for checking the development of the situation toward the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and encourages all peace forces to redouble their efforts in the struggle for detente and disarmament.

Such an attitude on the part of our society is an expression of its maturity and wisdom.

[Question] After 13 December 1982 Poland became the target of an unprecedented peacetime campaign led by the United States and some of its NATO allies and aimed at isolating our country in the international arena. Economic discrimination has been applied against Poland, together with crude anti-Polish propaganda. Are any differences to be found in the attitudes of individual Western countries, or groups of them, toward our country?

[Answer] Under pressure from the United States, West European countries, in particular those belonging to the EEC and to NATO, reacted to the introduction of martial law in Poland with an anti-Polish propaganda campaign and with attacks at the Madrid CSCE Conference, in the United Nations and in other international organizations such as the ILO. New credits have been stopped and cultural exchange has been curtailed.

The imposition by the United States and some West European countries of economic sanctions and restrictions on Poland is in our view an attempt to interfere in our internal affairs which is unacceptable from the viewpoint of international law. We have expressed our protest to those countries, stressing at the same time that their action may harm themselves, that it is contrary to the interests of detente and cooperation in Europe and the whole world.

We have also begun a number of explanatory actions in order to counteract the attempts to bring about Poland's economic and political isolation. Among other things, during my stay in New York at the special session of the UN General Assembly I had talks with the prime ministers and foreign ministers of some capitalist states. The meetings I had, and which I can assess as useful, were concerned with international questions, but also with our bilateral relations with those countries.

We can currently observe an accumulation of divergences and clashes of interest, especially in economic matters, between West Europe and the United States, and example of which is the EEC countries' stand on the American decision to embargo supplies of machinery and equipment for the construction of the Soviet Union-West Europe gas pipeline. A certain evolution has been taking place lately in the West European countries' policy toward Poland. Polish affairs have ceased to occupy a top place in Western politics and propaganda. The governments of certain European countries are showing an increasingly moderate attitude toward Poland. In the Versailles and Bonn "summit" documents, and also in the declarations published after the EEC meeting in Brussels, no direct attacks on Poland are to be found. Despite the U.S. pressure, some West European countries are opposed to the imposition of new restrictions on Poland. They are conscious of the divergence between their own interests and those of the United States, and furthermore they are interested in economic cooperation with Poland and with the other socialist countries. Opinions expressing the ineffectiveness of economic sanctions are appearing increasingly frequently.

There is no full consensus among West European countries on the Polish question: Various nuances and differing standpoints can be observed.

Poland remains open to economic relations with all countries based on the principle of mutual benefit. We expect West European countries to realize that their policy of economic pressure on Poland rebounds against their own interests and leads to a deterioration of the climate of detente and cooperation in Europe.

[Question] In your pronouncements you have frequently stressed the close connection between our country's foreign policy and its internal situation. How, then, can the ordinary citizen of the Polish People's Republic contribute to the realization of our foreign policy?

[Answer] Your question, comrade editor, could be answered with a lengthy dissertation on the subject of how, in the final reckoning, Poland's position and the effectiveness of all our efforts in the sphere of our foreign relations depends on the work of the whole nation, on the labor of the worker, the farmer, the white-collar worker and the soldier. However, I want to answer it briefly. The best example of how each citizen of the Polish People's Republic can contribute to the realization of our foreign policy is given in the PAP communique of 10 July this year concerning your own area, your own readers. The communique states that by 10 July this year Polish miners had extracted 100 million tons of coal, of which nearly 14 million tons are destined for export. That is a mignificent present from the miners on the 38th birthday of our people's fatherland and a beautiful example of the workers' concrete and steadfast participation in our foreign policy.

POLITBURO MEMBERS MEET WITH YOUTHS, CITIZENS

LD181932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] A distinct revitalization of political activity is making itself felt in party organizations and echelons. Discussions are going on and specific measures are being taken to further the solution of the most urgent economic and social problems.

At the training and recreation center near Augustow, young people from Bialystok, Lomza and Suwalki voivodships met Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Sharing reflections on the work of the ninth Central Committee plenum, he pointed out that it fulfilled the party's forecast of seriously treating the problems of young people and gave concrete shape to the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress as well. Discussing the situation in the country, Miroslaw Milewski drew attention to two determining factors: On the one hand, society is in favor of calm and desires it. On the other hand, there are those who try to stir things up. Answering questions, the Central Committee secretary discussed the intentions behind the idea of a Front of National Accord.

Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, and Katowice Voivoda Maj Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski familiarized themselves with the problems of the nearly 180,000 inhabitants of the town of Tychy today. At the meeting, the constantly lengthening wait for an apartment, the underdeveloped transportation network and the lack of hospital beds were among the topics of discussion. The insufficient number of primary schools and cultural buildings was also viewed.

At a plenary session given over to the methods and forms of ideological training activity, the largest factory party organization in the country, the PZPR Factory Committee at the Lenin steelworks in Krakow, met today also.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS MINISTER MEETS CATHOLIC LEADER

LD182308 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 18 Aug PAP -- Head of the Office for Religious Affairs Minister Adam Lopatka today received chairman of the Main Board of the Society of Polish Catholics, priest Dr Viktor Wysoczanski [spelling of name as received].

The two discussed problems concerning the functioning of the society and the "Polkat" industrial and service enterprises run by the society. Also tackled were the activities of the society among Polonia milieus abroad and cooperation with the Polish National Catholic Church in the USA and Canada.

Minister Lopatak thanked the society chairman for the civic commitment and social activities of the society and the Polish Catholic milieu.

CITIZENS' MILITIA INVESTIGATES SPECULATORS

LD182236 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 18 Aug -- No Leniency for Speculators

Retail shops, catering establishments, home trade transport organisations, market places and bazaars in July were in the focus of attention of People's Militia organs who are tracking down speculators, the Central Commission for the Combat of Speculation reported.

As a result, 702 preparatory procedures were started and apart from that 1,009 persons will appear before misdemeanour courts charged with speculation and fraud to the detriment of the consumer.

Of the offences uncovered last July 25.5 per cent were illegal dealings in goods bought by speculators in socialized trade outlets and resold at high prices.

Other offences included illegal acquisition of ration cards. Such cases represented almost 23 per cent of offences committed against the consumer.

Another frequently committed offence is either refusal to sell or hiding marketables from the consumer. Such cases amounted to some 19 per cent of the preparatory procedures started.

About 16 per cent of all uncovered offences were cases when goods were sold directly from warehouses [word indistinct] transport workers and only invoices and cash were handed to the shop manager. Sale of goods contravening rationing regulations, cheating customers on weight, measure and quality were among other offences in the above category.

The state trade inspectors carried out 2,022 inspections last July. As a result 76 cases were handed over to the prosecution organs. 114 cases were tried under a simplified procedure and 17 underwent an accelerated procedure. Apart from that, about 600 cases were referred to misdemeanour courts.

Prices inspectors continued their previously initiated action to counteract overcharging the customer by producers. Prices control has been intensified.

POLITYKA VIEWS SEJM BILL ON 'SOCIAL PARASITES'

AU190942 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 14 Aug 82 p 5

[Maj E. Kurowski article: "In the Eyes of the Militia"]

[Excerpts] Work is continuing on the bill on how to deal with people who avoid work, which was submitted to the Sejm in April. This bill is causing a great deal of discussion against the background of Poland's legal international obligations on the forum of the International Labor Organization and the Committee of Human Rights. Leaving aside problems of a legal-normative nature to be solved by specialists in other fields, I wish to present only the phenomenon of social parasitism from the point of view of protecting order and public security.

The number of people avoiding work or study uncovered by the Citizens' Militia has been rising steadily in recent years. In 1979 the number of such people was 47,544; in 1980 it was 49,412 and in 1981 50,949. Some 11.2 percent of this number were persons aged from 18 to 20; 22.3 percent aged from 21 to 24; 46 percent aged from 25 to 39 and 20.5 percent aged from 40 to 50.

According to data in the militia's possession, it is estimated that 85 percent of social parasites live in cities and 15 percent in rural areas.

These data do not fully reflect the number of people who are still avoiding work or study today. It is estimated that there are about 150,000 to 200,000 of these.

Social parasitism is a source of a sizeable percentage of criminals. From the total number of 209,099 people suspected of criminal offences in 1981, 55,162 were people who were not working and not studying, in other words 26.4 percent. In individual categories of offences during the first quarter of this year, the percentage of crimes committed by people not working and not studying are as follows: 55.3 percent of robberies; 41.5 percent of robberies after breaking and entering into public buildings; 47.2 percent of robberies after breaking and entering into private buildings; 40 percent of thefts of private property and 12.8 percent of cases of misappropriation of public property.

During the first 4 months of this year, local employment offices throughout the country got in touch with 86,624 men who share the general duty to do work. At the same time, a series of departments issued information about the duty to report to a local body of state authority. This information was spread by posting up proclamations by mayors and chief executives of cities and rural parishes and by putting communiques in the local press and local radio. As a result of these activities, 107,289 job recommendations were issued.

In relation to persons not responding to summonses, not reporting for work despite picking up a job recommendation or rejecting their jobs, functionaries of the Citizens' Militia have filed 4,732 applications for punishment to the Council for Offences up to 15 June. The number of these applications is low and shows that both employment departments and militia units are using means to persuade and enlighten people.

In my opinion, the bill which has been submitted to the Sejm has reflected the need to carry out complex preventive activities aimed at curbing social parasitism. The bill's purpose is not and cannot be to compel people to work [as published].

AIRLINES RECORDS SHOW FALL IN PASSENGER TRAFFIC

LD182114 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 18 Aug -- Polish Airlines Slowly Overcome Crisis -- For the "LOT" Polish airlines, the year 1982 is especially difficult. The demand for "LOT" services has dropped. The number of air connections serviced by the "LOT" planes decreased.

All in all, in the first half of 1982, the lines flew 289,000 passengers, that is, 39 per cent as compared with the same period for 1981. 139,000 travellers were flown on domestic lines (almost 42 per cent as compared with 1981) and almost 150,000 passangers were flown on international lines, that is, 37 per cent as compared with the results scored last year. The figures were announced at a press conference at the headquarters of the "LOT" Polish Airlines today.

In July 1982, 69,000 passengers were transported on domestic lines, which is an increase of nearly 50 per cent over June. Nevertheless, July figures were still by 15 per cent lower than those in July 1981.

Improvement is also taking place in the international traffic. The number of connections with foreign airports is growing.

As for the international transport, the lack of air connections between Warsaw and New York as a result of their suspension by the U.S. authorities continues to be the greatest problem. The upshot is that there are only two flights a week over the North Atlantic linking Warsaw with Montreal serviced by LOT. Meanwhile, 20.08 [number as received] passengers with tickets for the New York-Warsaw route are waiting for a flight via Montreal.

As regards the freight of commodities, LOT started rendering new services -- the so-called express cargo. This form of services was introduced at first on the Warsaw-London line and preparations are under way for introducing it on all routes.

Despite these actions, the enterprise's transport capacities have not been fully used.

Four aging Tupolev-134s and two Ilyushin-62s were sold this year. Besides, talks are under way on the sale of the next four Ilyushin-62s. The money obtained in this way is to be assigned for the purchase of new planes. The possibilities of buying a Soviet Yak-42 plane are being examined.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS BARCIKOWSKI, OTHERS

LD190804 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1855 GMT on 18 August broadcasts a recorded 17-minute report by Gabor Nemes during the Panorama program. In introducing the segment, the announcer says that Nemes will look into Poland's chances for national accord.

Nemes begins by saying: "In spite of the spasmodic street incidents, there is order in Poland. There is also crisis, an economic, political and social crisis which needs time to end. The state of emergency has created only one of the basic conditions for this order." However, Nemes says that the "first small successes are gradually appearing," even such "bitter" successes as the fact that "people now complain about prices rather than the lack of goods in Warsaw markets. The lines have become shorter or have disappeared; one can now obtain a minimum of the rationed basic commodities."

Nemes says that "a much more difficult task than the normalization of the market is winning over souls and brains, rousing the timid -- that kind of political consolidation which could find expression in national accord. Kazimierz Barcikowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has said that this accord can only be attained through debate and political struggle. But in people's minds today many things have changed. They increasingly recognize that they will also have to participate in overcoming the economic and political crisis."

Following these introductory remarks, a recorded discussion with Kazimierz Barcikowski is broadcast. Barcikowski, speaking in Polish fading into Hungarian translation, says: "These views and moods, which are much more rational than before, create new possibilities for national accord."

[Nemes] "By new possibilities, do you mean that he who is not against us is with us?

[Barcikowski] "In essence, yes. But this slogan has been in effect for a long time now in Poland. Whereas conditions are now better for us to use this principle in living, too.

[Nemes] "To be precise, who can be partners in this? Is the other side willing to be a partner?

[Barcikowski] "Well, the problem is of course very complex. The easiest thing to determine is who can participate in the accord: everybody who respects the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. In other words, even all of the activists of the suspended Solidarity who recognize, and with their activity support, the constitutional principles can be participants of the accord. As for the question of whether they are ready for this, time will tell. In Solidarity today, views are much more diverse than ever before."

Nemes reports that while visiting the (?Wrozamech) factory in Wroclaw he tried to find out if the former Solidarity activists there are accepting the hand which the government and the party are extending to them in the form of permitting plans self-management. He asks one unidentified man if he thinks that this is a step in the process of democratization. He replies: "It certainly is a step. But if there will not be strong, independent trade unions, then this is impossible. Why? Because at the moment the worker has no support, because the party is still in diapers. The party is now renewing after its latest shock, but the worker, the non-party worker directly engaged in production, needs the support of strong trade unions.

Asked whether he will participate in workers' self-management, the worker replies that this depends on what kind of self-management it will be. He says: "We live in times when we do not always get what we would like and what we ought to get." Nemes asks another unidentified "trade union member" if he will participate in self-management. The second man says that he will participate if the trade unions are restored, but not before. Because, he asks, what is the meaning of self-management if there are no strong, independent, trade unions?

Nemes says that "party members are not so intransigent, but they are also very concerned about the currently insoluble future of the trade unions." He asks an unidentified man what the prevailing mood is, and if people are angry, satisfied or passive. The man replies that people are rather passive considering the fact that food prices have risen considerably and wages have remained at last year's level. Nemes also asks him if he thinks that self-management is a step toward demoncratization. He says that it is definitely an improvement, but trade unions should also participate in it "regardless of the name of the trade unions." He says he will participate in it if he is elected to do so by the workers.

Nemes then says that "many things have changed, not only in the plant but also in the higher regions of political life. The confederate parties are being granted a larger, more independent role. Mr Chairman [not further identified], what will relations be like between the PZPR and the confederate parties?

[Unidentified speaker] "With regard to interparty relations, that is our country's political model; we have accepted the principle of partnership and we are going to develop this practice. We are speaking about a coalition administration system in which every side retains the peculiarities of its program and ideology, its organizational sovereignty."

Nemes asks if this means that the smaller parties have the right to say "no." The speaker answers in the affirmative, adding that in choosing the path toward the accepted goals it is good that the partners have different viewpoints because this ensures that the best decisions will be made.

Nemes next interviews an unidentified former member of the national leadership of Private Farmers' Solidarity, who is currently a producer cooperative chairman in southern Poland and a member of Malinowski's Peasant Party. He says that he was not forced to go to the cooperative, he simply wanted to see how the situation looked in collective farming compared to the private sector. He has found that the government devotes more attention to private farms and that the collectivized units have a much harder time. Asked to describe the current mood in the villages, he says this is quite varied depending on the proximity of large industrial centers, on the influence "the various extremist elements" have on farmers, and on the relations between individual farmers. However, the mood in the villages is much better than in the towns, because there is no shortage of food in the country. As for the chances of national accord, he says that anyone who feels himself to be a Pole and has some human dignity "most be aware that he must leave his own annoyance, his own aversion and his own particular pains for a later time."

Nemes next asks farmers in southwest Poland about possible government plans for the compulsory delivery of grain. One farmer says he has not heard anything about this, but several of the farmers agree that they will have to comply if such a decree is made. They are about 80 percent satisfied with the situation. There is equitable distribution of materials and things are much better than they were last year. One of the farmers says, however: "If the scale of the deliveries is not too high, if it does not exceed the peasant's possibilities, then I think everyone must deliver. But if it goes beyond the possibilities, then the peasants will certainly rebel. If the state decrees a compulsory delivery that is too high, then there will be trouble; it will not be good."

Nemes says that while the farmers bide their time, the church tries to take an active part in solving the crisis. He asks a Catholic layman if his views on national accord are the same as the Episcopate's. The man replies: "With regard to the basic principle, I think there is no difference. The church will make its views on this issue known at the right time and in the appropriate way.

[Nemes] "So, can we say that the church takes a stand on the side of national accord?"

[Catholic] "Yes, the church was confirmed this several times, so I think one can be certain of this. On the other hand, the form and content of the accord are uncertain. These are questions of detail about which further discussions will have to be held."

Concluding, Nemes says that consolidation is a difficult and complex process, but that both the Polish Government and party have shown good intentions and readiness for agreement. He asks Barcikowski if there is a connection between the policy of accord and the economic-political reforms in the activity of the government and the party.

[Barcikowski] "The closest possible connection. Starting out from the idea of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, we have pointed out that this movement supports the program of reforms being realized in Poland. We may also say that the results of the policy of accord depend on the reforms. On the other hand, the reforms depend on how far they will be supported by the wide masses of society.

[Nemes] "I know that it is very difficult today to forecast the future, but how do you see the possibilities for national accord today?

[Barcikowski] "Well, first of all, there is no other way out. The Polish people, who are today quite disintegrated, divided, are once and for all seeking the foundations necessary for the crystallization of viewpoints. People feel this, too. People are interested in normalization and in improving the situation. To do this, we need to overcome the division.

[Nemes] "Comrade Barcikowski, you said in one of your interviews that debates are needed for this, that people have to be convinced. But, I wonder, are the party and the party's activists capable of this?

[Barcikowski] "Today, yes, without a doubt. Earlier in Poland, the party aktiv and the entire party lived through a period in which there were keen, violent, frequently brutal debates. Today we can say that the party is better prepared for debate and for political struggle than at the start of the crisis, when the party and the party activists were often surprised by the violence of the debate. Now they have acquired the readiness for debate and there is sufficient combativeness in the party to pursue the debates, to initiate and continue a debate."

Gabor Nemes' report ends at 1902 GMT.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN CONTINUE ANTI-POLISH ATTACKS

LD182224 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Washington 18 Aug -- U.S. Congress Continues Anti-Polish Attacks -- (by PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski)

A conservative right-wing in the U.S. Congress continues to launch anti-Polish attacks, considering them most clearly to be a sort of a showcard of the conservative and anti-communist stand that is of advantage to the campaign before the elections to the Congress, currently under way.

Ignoring the stand of the government and the reasons given by the bankers, the arch conservative members of the congress persist in putting forward drafts of resolutions (?declaring Poland) in default.

During a recent debate on the law on the state incomes, leading conservative Senator Jesse Helms from North Carolina proposed an amendment forbidding the U.S. Government to respect the so-called guaranteed credits drawn from the U.S. by Poland, Romania or any other country of the Warsaw Treaty. Such credits could be respected by the administration only after declaring the debtor country to be in default.

The amendment is aimed chiefly against Poland.

A few days ago, the amendment was adopted at the Senate's session with minor changes. The question was next discussed at a meeting of delegates of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Then, an important change was introduced to the Senate's text authorizing the administration to repay the instalments of the guaranteed debt for Poland if the administration deems it to be in the interests of the U.S. Thus, a loophole was left which the U.S. Government can use to preserve the present state of affairs.

Financial experts here believe that the whole affair aims not so much to force the administration to declare Poland in default as to maintain tension around the so-called Polish question that is clearly abating. The aim of such movers as Helms is also to prove that they adopt an intransigent stand towards the socialist country and of course towards the USSR.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION EXPERT FAVORS EAST-WEST TRADE

LD182054 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw, 18 Aug -- East and West Need Each Other

In an interview for TRYBUNA LUDU published today Professor Janez Stanownik, [spelling of name as received] executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), said that "the West has no choice. It must give jobs to the unemployed. And one must put it clear: The West alone is not able to do that."

"Without cooperation with the East, the development of trade and cooperation, export orders -- there is no way factories and industry could absorb those 30 million (of unemployed). Hence, one must think not about curtailing and hampering cooperation, but about developing it.

"The East -- Its markets and orders -- are necessary for the West because otherwise it would not defuse the bomb of the increasingly growing and dangerous unemployment.

"The East, i.e. the socialist countries, also has economic difficulties stemming from several causes. Their concept of fast economic development was based, inter alia, on speedy and considerable imports of Western machines, installations, technology and licenses. When economic difficulties appeared and began to deepen in the West, it to cure -- for reasons of thriftiness -- its imports from the socialist countries, whose exports and earnings began to shrink quickly and debts began to grow. To this we must add a fast rise -- also in the east -- of the costs of raw material extraction, fuels, processing and transport."

The ECE executive secretary went to say in the Polish party daily TRYBUNA LUDU that "the way out of these difficulties, certainly, does not lead through autarchy but a broad international cooperation."

In conclusion, Mr Janez Stanownik said: "I believe in the strength and spirit of Poles, I believe that Poles can come out of the present difficulties, that they can gather the effort and through work for the country and international cooperation they will get onto the straight.

I expect Poland to continue this creative activitiy which was so characteristic of her in the post-war period when the scale of difficulties was certainly not smaller."

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS NORWEGIAN DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD182102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] In the evening hours, a delegation of the Norwegian Labor Party arrived in Warsaw at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. It is headed by the party's chairman [as received], Einar Forde. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

POPE ADDRESSES HOMELAND ON FEAST OF ASSUMPTION

LD182006 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Here is a report from the weekly meeting between John Paul II and the faithful held at St Peter's Square today.

[Begin Pope John Paul II recording] I join in my heart all those who in my homeland celebrate the day of 15 August as a great feast of the church and of the nation. The Assumption of the Mother of God is at the same time a feast of the maturity of the Polish land. On this day the ears of corn gleaned in fields and fruit brought in from gardens are being blessed. I am taking part in this blessing of the produce of the soil.

At the same time I am thinking about all that is ripening inside people, what has ripened in the thoughts and consciences of my fellow countrymen during the last difficult years. Man is born to live in truth and freedom. God gave to man the dignity of his son so that he may mature in this dignity.

Mother of Jasna Gora I desire and I pray that the blessing of your assumption may be above all bestowed on all that has matured in Polish thoughts, consciences and hearts. May it remain a durable fruit, a fruit of spiritual maturity which cannot be destroyed or trampled by any humiliation or violence. This is a fruit which ripens even better in present adversities as the fruit of the testimony given by the blessed Maksymilian ripened in the death cell at Auschwitz.

Assumed mother, I am making a gift to you of the fruits of Polish land, and what is more I give to you on the occasion of this feast the difficult fruit of the maturity of Polish souls. Accept it and bless it and let it be that the Polish soil will not cease to bring fruit and man will not cease to mature. [end recording]

BRIEFS

ORNAT RESIGNS SCOUT JOB -- The Supreme Council of the Polish Scout Union [ZHP] has ended its ninth plenary meeting in Warsaw. The Supreme Council accepted Andrzej Ornat's request and relieved him from his post as ZHP commander in chief in connection with his becoming a member of the Council of Ministers and minister responsible for youth affairs. Ryszard Wosinski was elected as the new ZHP commander in chief. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Aug 82 LD]

PILOT TRAINING IN GDR -- Polish military pilots have ended a stay in the GDR. According to ADN, the pilots from both countries underwent joint training aimed at further improving air force cooperation in defending the socialist community's airspace. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Aug 82 LD]

CLOTHES RATIONING -- Kazimierza Wielka parish authorities have introduced a completely new form of rationing. In the local department store, only a deceased person can purchase a suit. This is because suits are sold only for funerals. The proposed suits for the coffin are made exclusively in light, happy colors. It should be added that the same parish has decided that shoes can only be purchased, I quote, in special situations. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 18 Aug 82 LD]

TEXT OF CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW IN EGYPTIAN WEEKLY

PM190741 Cairo MAY in Arabic 16 Aug 82 p 11

[Exclusive interview granted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Hidayat 'Abd an-Nabi in Sinacob: "In an Exclusive Interview With MAY, Romanian President Ceausescu Says: Israel Is Placing Major Obstacles in Way of Peace" -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, what are your views regarding the possible solutions to the Palestine problem and the problem of the PLO in Lebanon? What role could Romania play in this connection, bearing in mind its traditional relations with Israel and its excellent relations with the Arab world?

[Answer] The situation in the Middle East is now extremely serious as a result of the Israeli military operations in Lebanon, and particularly in Beirut. The Israeli military operations in Beirut, and in Lebanon in general, must stop and the necessary conditions must be created for the disengagement of forces and the withdrawal of the military forces from Lebanon. Regarding the agreement on the departure of the Palestinian military forces from Beirut, there must be a complete cease-fire coupled with the necessary security guarantees for the completion of this operation.

We must, however, consider solutions to the Beirut problems as part of a general solution to the situation in Lebanon and to the Palestine problem. We believe that the Israeli forces should withdraw completely from Lebanon and that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon must be guaranteed. As I have said, efforts must continue in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question which is the central issue as far as the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is concerned. Romania believes that a new international conference should be held, with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO, with the aim of solving the problem of the Palestinian people on the basis of their right to self-determination and their right to have their own independent Palestinian state. We believe that at present priority should be given to political and diplomatic efforts to establish comprehensive peace in the Middle East. In this context we believe that it is necessary to have a mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO. There is room for the two states in the Middle East. There should be enough room for a Palestinian independent state and a guarantee of security for the State of Israel. In general we believe that it is in the interest of all states in the Middle East to have a just and lasting peace, cooperation and good-neighborly relations. As far as Romania is concerned, we will exert every possible effort to help promote a lasting peace, but I wish to point out that the main role and task in this respect belongs with the states of the Middle East, including the PLO.

[Question] You have urged a halt to the Israeli military operations in Lebanon and noted that there is room for a Palestinian state in addition to Israel and its safeguarded security. What are the responsibilities of the international community now that Yasir 'Arafat has signed the "olive branch document" and agreed to the evacuation of the resistance men from Beirut? What duties fall on the shoulders of the international community as far as bringing the Israeli military operations to an end and setting up a Palestinian homeland? Should there be a reassessment of the U.S. policy on the Palestine question?

[Answer] I have spoken about the issues of Lebanon and the Middle East. In view of the present circumstances in Beirut and Lebanon, everything must be done to put an end to the war in Beirut and Lebanon, bring about a disengagement of forces and then a complete withdrawal from Lebanon. However, this only constitutes a part of the work necessary for the promotion of a comprehensive solution to the problems of the Middle East and of a just and lasting peace. All states, as well as the international community, should do everything possible to help impose a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. As I have said, the holding of an international conference is at present a very important matter and is perhaps the best way to achieve a speedy solution to the problems of the Middle East. While preparations are made for an international conference and for a solution to the Middle East problems, the United Nations must play a very active and significant part and, I believe, so too must the United States and the Soviet Union, and also the permanent members of the Security Council.

[Question] Going back to the days when the peace initiative began, could you, Mr. President, shed some light on your talks with the late President Anwar as-Sadat, and do you believe there was another way out?

[Answer] It is common knowledge that Egyptian-Romanian relations grew steadily when the late President as-Sadat was in power in Egypt. My meetings and talks with President as-Sadat played an important part in this development. In all these meetings we discussed in detail the issues of the Middle East and ways of establishing peace. I would like to underline President as-Sadat's continuous interest in ending the war with Israel and establishing peace that would definitely create the right conditions for the peaceful progress of the Egyptian people. Great credit goes to President as-Sadat for realizing that the future of the Egyptian people depends on ensuring peace. It is in this context that we must view President as-Sadat's historic peace initiative which marked the beginning of the negotiations with Israel and led to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. It is a known fact that the peace treaty, the return of all Sinai to Egypt and the establishment of peace between Egypt and Israel are the results of this initiative. Some might wonder if there was another way out. There is no alternative to the peace policy and to the establishment of peace, except the military option which is war. War does not and never will solve the problems between states. Problems, however complex, can only be solved through realistic policies of peace and understanding. Only through such policies can there be peace and understanding. Only through such policies can peace, economic and social development, and prosperity for all nations be guaranteed.

[Question] Mr President, how do you view the conduct of Israel after the peace initiative? Is it making it easier or more difficult for other Arab states to join in the peace process?

[Answer] After peace was established between Egypt and Israel there was need for work, with a high sense of responsibility, to establish a comprehensive peace. The Israeli military operations in Lebanon will only place enormous obstacles in the way of overall peace. Therefore, as I said before, Israel must abandon its military operations, withdraw its forces from Lebanon, and turn to negotiations with the Arab states, including the PLO, for the establishment of a comprehensive peace based on Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, a settlement of the Palestine problem including the setting up of a Palestinian state, and restoration of neighborly relations to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in the region.

[Question] In a speech you made at a dinner banquet in Paris in 1970 you said that the Israeli forces should withdraw from the occupied Arab territories "to build a world in which relations will be based on full and equal rights for all." How can this be achieved today in Lebanon, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights?

[Answer] It is true that Romania has always called for the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied after the 1967 war and for a settlement of the Palestine question as a major issue in the Middle East. Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and Lebanon, the settlement of all issues, and the establishment of a comprehensive and lasting peace are now more urgent and necessary than at any other time in the past.

[Question] Mr President, could you tell us more about the Romanian initiative to bring about an international conference to solve the Middle East problem or help the parties concerned sit together around the negotiation table? Is such a conference possible after the Lebanon events?

[Answer] Proceeding from the premise that the Middle East issues should be settled through negotiations, I have, since my talks with President as-Sadat in Ismailia, been discussing the need for an international conference that would create conditions for the participation of all states concerned as well as the PLO. I believe that under the present circumstances such a conference is necessary. This is the right time for it. As I have said, in such a conference all the problems between the states of the Middle East must be discussed and solved, including or rather above all, the Palestine problem, on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian state.

Clearly this necessitates the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories and the Golan Heights, and it necessitates that the Jerusalem question be resolved.

[Question] How do you view the holding of an Arab summit conference to discuss the pressing problems in Lebanon, and is it possible for such a conference to convene without Egypt's participation? What is President Ceausescu's advice to the Arabs in these painful moments as we see what is happening in Lebanon?

[Answer] The question of the Arab summit conference is a matter for the Arab states to agree upon and achieve. We believe that under the circumstances every effort must be made to iron out Arab differences and work in complete unity to settle all issues in the Middle East, including the Lebanese and Palestinian issues, in line with the spirit and principles I mentioned.

[Question] You have met with President Husni Mubarak several times. Could you say something about Egypt under President Mubarak's leadership? When will the Egyptian-Romanian summit meeting be held, and could you comment on President Mubarak's message conveyed to you by Dr Usamah al-Baz?

[Answer] True, I have had several meetings with President Mubarak. We discussed the various aspects of Egyptian-Romanian relations. I want to point out here that on every single occasion President Mubarak showed special interest in developing cooperation between our two countries. We also discussed the Middle East, issues of peace between Egypt and Israel, and other international topics. I want to say that ever since President Mubarak assumed the duties of head of state in Egypt, Egyptian-Romanian relations have been continuously growing and expanding. New agreements on economics, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation have been concluded. President Mubarak and I have agreed to meet as soon as possible to discuss bilateral relations and complex international issues. We hope the meeting will take place as early as possible. We are happily awaiting President Mubarak's visit to Romania.

As for the message President Mubarak sent me through his adviser, it dealt in particular with the current issues in the Middle East, the situation in Lebanon, and ways of solving these problems. I must say with extreme satisfaction that the positions of Romania and Egypt on many of these issues are identical or very close. Romania and Egypt want to contribute to the settlement of these issues by political means, by negotiations. The message also dealt with bilateral relations and the forthcoming summit meeting. It falls within the context of the existing tradition between us, namely consultation on all matters of mutual interest. The message at the same time reflects the good relations between me and President Mubarak.

[Question] Romania has played a mediating role between Iran and Iraq. What effect has this war had on the stability of the entire region and will it have an impact on the West's oil interests?

[Answer] Let me first say that Romania has not played and does not wish to play the role of mediator in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. We have from the very beginning been in favor of a halt to the fighting and supported the withdrawal of the forces of both sides to their international borders which existed before the fighting broke out, and the settlement of the conflict between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. We still hold the same view. The war has inflicted heavy casualties and material losses on both states, and the continuation of this war will undoubtedly further complicate the issue and lead to more losses on both sides. Furthermore, the continuation of the war will adversely affect the balance in the whole region. Romania believes that it is in the interest of both countries to ensure their economic and social progress and preserve their territorial integrity and sovereignty. A strong and united Iraq and a strong and united Iran would constitute a firm foundation for stability and peace in the entire region. In this spirit, we believe that all efforts should be geared toward putting a quick end to the fighting and the war.

[Question] In your approach to the international situation you have always said that military pacts and blocs, be it NATO or the Warsaw Pact, should be abolished. Do you have any new proposals for easing the arms race between the two blocs and for nuclear disarmament?

[Answer] Indeed Romania has always advocated the abolition of military blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- and maintained that relations between states should be based on the principles of equality, respect for the independence and national sovereignty of others, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others, and renunciation of the use of force and the threats to use force. It is known that the international situation is again very tense. The arms race has assumed enormous dimensions. This is why it is now more necessary than ever that every effort be made to stop the arms race and take tangible steps toward disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The latest UN session strongly demonstrated all mankind's concern and anxiety about the dangerous situation created by the arms race. Efforts must be made, with full sense of responsibility, to stop the arms race and move toward disarmament through the current negotiations. We have welcomed the initiation of U.S.-Soviet talks on this matter and we believe that sustained work is necessary within the Geneva Committee on Disarmament to conclude suitable agreements to reach this goal.

Romania submitted a number of proposals on issues of disarmament and peace to the recent UN session. I do not want to repeat them now. I only want to say that the United Nations and its organs must play a greater role in fulfilling this vital aspiration of all peoples. In this context, the participation of all states, especially the small and medium-sized states, in solving serious international problems, should be guaranteed. At the same time, people everywhere should further intensify their efforts and activities which have considerably increased recently. Their aim should be to compel governments to make a shift to real disarmament. Under the present circumstances the role of the people and masses is decisive as far as the policies of disarmament, national independence and peace are concerned.

I finally wish to express to your readers and the friendly Egyptian people my best wishes for their economic and social progress the consolidation of their independence, and their prosperity and happiness.

CEAUSESCU, PRINCE SIHANOUK MEET AT DINNER 18 AUG

AU181848 Bucharest AGEPRES in English 1820 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/8/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, met again on August 18 at a dinner, with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Princess Monique Sihanouk. On the occasion, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Norodom Sihanouk continued the exchange of views on matters related to the links between the two countries and peoples and on current aspects of the international political life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed satisfaction at the talks conducted, reiterating the wish to develop the relations between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of National Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea, to strengthen the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Kampuchean peoples, to their benefit, in the interest of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The president of Democratic Kampuchea expressed once more keen thanks to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the warm reception. The talk and the dinner, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and esteem, were attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea, in charge of foreign affairs.

VLAJKOVIC CONCLUDES BANGLADESH TOUR, VISITS NEPAL

Report From Nepal 18 Aug

LD182124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Katmandu, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa organized a formal dinner this evening in honor of Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency. Among the numerous guests at dinner were members of Prime Minister Thapa's government and other prominent personalities of this friendly nonaligned country, and also Ivo Margan, member of the Federal Executive Council, and other members of the delegation.

During the dinner Radovan Vlajkovic and Prime Minister Thapa exchanged toasts which emphasized the traditional friendship between Yugoslavia and Nepal, two countries which were among the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, and their deep and true loyalty to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

At the beginning of his toast Prime Minister Thapa emphasized that traditional links of friendship and understanding exist between Nepal and Yugoslavia. He emphasized in particular that Nepal respects and values Yugoslavia and its work very highly.

Finally Prime Minister Thapa pointed out that Nepal and Yugoslavia have identical or similar viewpoints on all of the most important international problems, and this was confirmed during today's first official exchange of views between the two delegations.

Replying to Prime Minister Thapa's toast, Rodovan Vlajkovic first expressed his thanks for his warm and friendly words, for the welcome and the attention they had received.

"Our traditional friendship and close relations are based on firm links which were forged in the just struggle for peace, equality and independence for all countries and the setting up of political and economic relations which will serve the well-being of the whole of the international community. This is confirmed in our joint action in the Nonaligned Movement, of which our two countries are members, as well as at the UN and other international forums."

Vlajkovic emphasized in particular that Yugoslavia considers that all the preconditions for a continued strengthening of relations and close cooperation with Nepal exist.

Speaking about the dangerous deterioration in the world situations, the ever increasing rivalry between the great powers and blocs, the intensification of the arms race and the policy of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, Vlajkovic said:

"Such an unfavorable development in the world requires resolute action from the Nonaligned Movement and maximum efforts aimed at overcoming existing difficulties. Lasting solutions can only be ensured by peaceful means on the basis of the resolutions which we have adopted at the UN and of the standpoints of the Nonaligned Movement. Our action is expected not only by the peoples of those countries which are members of the Nonaligned Movement, but also by all those peace-loving and democratic forces in the world which respect the policy of nonalignment and see in it a way out of the current very unfavorable situation in the world."

He added: "Today we have the new responsibility before us of making our own united contribution to overcoming the current situation in the world, reviving universal detente and consolidating world peace, security and development of all. In this, the policy and movement of nonalignment are an irreplaceable factor as an independent and nonbloc force of peace and equitable cooperation for all countries and peoples.

We are convinced that the holding of the seventh nonaligned summit conference is of particular significance in the current worsened international conditions, and that the forthcoming summit can and must contribute to overcoming the crisis with which the international community is confronted.

The efforts and activities now being carried out among members of the Nonaligned Movement so as to ensure the success of the seventh summit bear witness to the vitality and strength of the movement, and its ability to overcome difficulties and obstacles which are placed in the way of their tasks and aims."

Vlajkovic then emphasized Yugoslavia's deep conviction that the Iran-Iraq war should end as soon as possible, and that this would be in the interests not only of the peoples of those two countries but also in the broader interests of stability in this important part of the world and in the Nonaligned Movement. He also emphasized his extreme concern at the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East and said that it was high time that the whole of the international community became most forcefully involved and undertook effective measures to control Israeli aggression and to force Israel to leave Lebanon immediately.

Yugoslavia is in favor of a political solution to the Afghanistan and Kampuchean crises, Vlajkovic went on, "It must be based on resolutions of the UN and decisions of the Nonaligned Movement. Only such a solution to these crises will ensure lasting peace and stability in the region and more widely, as well as enabling the peoples of those countries to satisfy their just aspirations of deciding on their own fate, peace and progress."

In his toast Vlajkovic also spoke against the arms race and in favor of opening up a process of real disarmament. He also spoke about the international economic situation, which is deteriorating constantly and most affects nonaligned and developing countries. He said that efforts up to now aimed at solving important international economic problems have not produced satisfactory results and therefore the nonaligned and all developing countries continue to have the task before them of continuing to struggle to establish a new and more just international economic order.

Finally Vlajkovic expressed the conviction that the successful cooperation which has taken place to date between Yugoslavia and Nepal in the international sphere, especially at the UN and in the Nonaligned Movement, as well as their identity or closeness of views on all issues with which the contemporary world is confronted, and the traditional friendship between our countries and peoples, open up new paths for the expansion and enrichment of our relations and cooperation. I believe that these talks of ours will represent a stimulus in this direction.

Bangladesh Communique Released

LD182220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Dacca, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- A joint communique was published in Dacca at the end of the visit by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the People's Republic of Bangladesh. It says that during this official and friendly visit Vlajkovic held exhaustive talks with the President of the Republic Abdul Fazal Mohammad Assanuddin Chowdhury, and Chairman of the Bangladesh Council of Ministers Lt Gen Hussain Mohammad Ershad, on the expansion of Yugoslav-Bangladesh relations, international questions of interest to both countries and the activity of nonaligned countries, especially in connection with the preparations for the 7th conference of nonaligned heads of state or government.

During these talks, which were conducted in the friendly and cordial atmosphere that characterizes the traditional friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries, the comprehensive and successful development of bilateral cooperation was high evaluated as making possible further development in all areas, especially commodity exchange and industrial cooperation.

In expressing their great concern over the constant and dangerous deterioration of the international situation which poses a threat to world peace, the two sides stress that in order to terminate this situation and revive universal detente more decisive efforts in keeping with the UN Charter and with the principles of the nonaligned policy and movement are required of the overall international community. The deteriorated international situation demands intensified caution and a continued active role by nonaligned countries, which is irreplaceable for the preservation of peace in the world, the peoples' struggle for independence and freedom and the development of equal international political and economic relations and against the bloc division of the world and all forms of subjugation and exploitation.

The implementation of this role of the nonaligned policy and movement demands the consolidation of the nonaligned countries' cooperation, unity and solidarity on the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment. Both sides stressed the need to exert maximum effort to resolve disputes and conflicts between nonaligned countries in a peaceful way and through political means in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter and nonaligned policy.

Yugoslavia and Bangladesh consider the seventh nonaligned summit to be of exceptional importance in the context of the present unfavorable development of international political and economic relations. They are convinced that this summit will reassert the movement's vitality, capability for action and irreplaceable role and the policy of nonalignment's contribution to surmounting the present dangerous development in the world. The two sides are resolved to exert maximum efforts, together with other nonaligned countries, to further assert the nonaligned policy and movement in the struggle for peace, equality, security and independent development for the peoples.

Fresh efforts have to be made to end the Iraqi-Iranian war in the interest of these two countries, peace and security in that area and the lofty objectives of the Nonaligned Movement. The joint communique stresses that the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war presents serious difficulties in the preparations for the forthcoming conference of nonaligned heads of state or government.

In denouncing Israel's brutal aggression on Lebanon and genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples most vehemently, the two sides call on all international factors, especially the United Nations, to take vigorous measures to halt the war in Lebanon. It is stressed that a comprehensive and lasting solution on the Middle East crisis can only result from Israel unconditionally withdrawing from all occupied Arab territories, recognizing the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and fully respecting the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination, including the right to return and form their own state.

A political solution is required to attain a lasting peace in Afghanistan and Kampuchea on the basis of UN resolutions and the decisions of the meetings of the Nonaligned Movement. Such a solution implies withdrawal of foreign troops: full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of these countries; and their inalienable right to decide their future for themselves and live in peace and progress.

In informing each other about the situation in Asia and Europe the two sides expressed deep concern over the growing bloc confrontation on all continents. They pointed out intensified foreign military potential in the Indian Ocean and advocated urgent implementation of the UN declaration on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and the holding of an international conference to discuss the Indian Ocean in keeping with UN resolutions and the resolution of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Yugoslav side emphasized the importance of continuing and strengthening the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe process for security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. The efforts by European nonaligned and neutral countries to terminate tension and the efforts to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation were positively assessed. The Bangladesh side welcomed these efforts and put forward the view that zones of peace contribute to the consolidation of peace and stability in the world in general.

Even after the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament the continued arms race necessitates urgent talks at all levels on the individual aspects of disarmament, especially those to which the international community has given priority such as nuclear disarmament.

In pointing out the interdependence of the developed and the developing countries' economies, both sides stressed the importance of urgent global talks on economic cooperation and development, which could be an important step towards the establishment of a new international economic system. The importance of promoting mutual cooperation among the developing countries and the nonaligned countries was stressed, as was the strengthening of self-reliance as an essential factor of development and a necessary integral part of the struggle to establish a new international economic system.

The joint communique also stresses both sides' satisfaction with the cooperation program and the program on cultural, educational and scientific-technical cooperation in 1982-1983 that were signed during this visit.

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Radovan Vlajkovic invited President Chowdhury and Chairman of the Council of Ministers General Ershad to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA DELIVERS MESSAGE TO CASTRO

LD181956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Havana, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Ambassador to Cuba Zivojin Jazic visited acting Foreign Minister Jose Viera Linares today and handed him a message for President Fidel Castro from Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The message relates to preparations for the seventh summit of nonaligned countries.

STAMBOLIC VISITS MACEDONIAN ARMY BRIGADE

LD182244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- In Ohrid today Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, visited the Josip Hajb unit. At the entrance of the Macedonia Brigade barracks Comrade Stambolic was welcomed by Lt Col Gen Lambe Mihajlovski, commander of the Skopje army area. Afterward Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, visited the memorial room of the Sixth Macedonian Shock Brigade and inspected other objects within the barracks.

VOJVODINA, MONTENEGRO SCORE FOREIGN EXCHANGE BILL

AU190805 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Montenegro and Vojvodina Assemblies do not agree with the adoption of a bill determining the final beneficiaries and the manner of repaying the loans which the National Bank of Yugoslavia will take in 1982 to ensure the country's liquidity toward foreign countries. The two assemblies have informed the SFRY Assembly about this. The Serbian Assembly also does not agree with the adoption of this bill.

In adopting this position, the Vojvodina Assembly bore in mind the fact that the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the national banks of the republics and provinces were responsible, within the framework of their rights and duties, for general liquidity both toward foreign countries and within the country.

The letter from the Vojvodina Assembly says that in the existing foreign system no solution should be adopted that would stipulate that funds from loans of the National Bank of Yugoslavia obtained abroad should be distributed to republics and provinces, since this would mean the abolition of the unified foreign exchange market, or rather the creation of eight separate foreign exchange markets. Loans taken by the National Bank of Yugoslavia can be used solely for ensuring the foreign liquidity of the country and, as such, become a part of the foreign exchange reserves of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the country.

The Montenegrin Assembly assesses that the proposed bill does not solve the problems of the use of these loans by those republics and provinces which have their deficit set -- according to the current unified forecast of Yugoslavia's balance of payments -- in such a way that they may purchase from the National Bank of Yugoslavia foreign exchange provided by these loans up to the level of the set deficit ceiling in order to cover their standing and guaranteed obligations.

This is an important shortcoming of the draft bill, the Montenegrin Assembly believes, in view of the fact that these republics and provinces, which include Montenegro, have no other assured sources for covering their obligations arising from foreign loans as they fall due, and were therefore permitted to run up a deficit.

For this reason Montenegro cannot agree to the adoption of this bill in the form in which it has been proposed.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE STATION -- Ivanjica, Aug 17 (TANJUG) -- Works are underway on the construction of the new "Jugoslavia II" satellite station near the existing "Jugoslavija I" station in the vicinity of Ivanjica, southwestern Serbia. The works are expected to be completed by the end of 1983. That is in time for the Winter Olympics to be held in 1984 in Sarajevo, the capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The new satellite station will have [word indistinct] links with a satellite over the Indian Ocean. The station will enable automatic telephone, telegraph and television links between Yugoslavia and Australia and the Far East -- China, Japan, Indonesia and other countries. Approximately 300 million dinars (approx. 48 dinars to the dollar) will be (?invested) in the construction of this telecommunications facility. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 17 Aug 82 LD]